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Bibulous Lose Hope of 'Wet' Holiday Feast

Continued from page 1

his loss probably would amount to \$500,000.

The Knickerbocker Hotel has a stock of liquor valued at approximately \$250,000. The Manhattan Hotel, with others owned by the same company, has a stock estimated to be worth \$500,000. The Waldorf-Astoria and the McAlpin are said to have \$125,000 invested in liquor, while other hotels have similarly large stocks.

To most of the owners of big liquor stocks the news meant an order that they export their holdings or stand a big loss. There were numerous and varying opinions among interested parties, however.

William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Brewers' Association, explained the brewers' view at his office, in 15 William Street, yesterday.

"The war-time prohibition act was passed November 21, 1918. The Volstead law went into effect on October 29, 1919. In the former act, the sale of intoxicating liquors is forbidden. In the latter, among other things, definition is made of the intoxicating liquors, saying that those liquors are intoxicating which contain more than 1/2 of 1 percent of alcohol."

Still Hope for 2.75
"In the case of Jacob Ruppert against United States Attorney Francis G. Coffey and Richard J. Elliott, Acting and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, the question is raised, in addition to other issues, of the validity of that definition. While war-time prohibition, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors, may be constitutional, the determination of what is an intoxicating liquor is yet to be decided. As long as that is open, there is still hope that 2.75 per cent beer may be sold."

It is expected that the Supreme Court will hand down its decision in this case next Monday. At the time that the action was started in this city, Emory R. Buckner, of the firm of Root, Clark, Edmunds & Howard, which brought the suit, said:

"We contend that 2.75 beer is not intoxicating and that you cannot make hard liquor out of soft beer with the aid of chemical process."

If the Volstead act is held to be constitutional, members of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association said yesterday that all the saloons in the city would be shut down. About 850,000 barrels of beer stronger than 2.00 per cent, valued at about \$7,000,000, will be left on their hands.

"No saloon," explained one man who had been in the business for many years, "can exist on near-beer and pop soda. Candy stores and delicatessen lunch rooms will take up the trade, but there will be no saloons. But the fight isn't up yet, and we still have a chance."

Doom of Saloon Forecast

While the brewers and saloon keepers are anxiously waiting for a decision in the Ruppert case, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was rejoicing in the victory and was preparing to combat the efforts of the "wets" to defeat the measures. He gave out the following statement last night:

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the war prohibition act did not surprise those who have followed the decisions of that court on liquor questions. It has not been a decision in behalf of the liquor traffic in fifty years."

In the light of this new decision the cause that has been heaped upon the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibition forces generally for alleged violation of the spirit of the Constitution in insisting upon the passage of the war prohibition act falls flat. With the court's upholding of this large exercise of emergency powers on the liquor question, all hope that the Supreme Court of the United States will upset the prohibition amendment or invalidate the law passed for its enforcement fades away."

Liquor Holders Called Proletarians

"It is most fortunate, as a matter of public policy, that the decision of the court quashes liquor plans for an unlimited and terrible holiday season. Those who are caught with liquor stocks on their hands deserve no sympathy from anybody. Their greed led them to take a long, gambling chance. They had fair warning. Those who are pinched in the throats by the prohibition are the most gigantic and conscienceless ones growing out of the whole war-scarred nation to blame but their own rash cupidity."

Having sounded the death knell for the liquor dealer, Mr. Anderson went on to discuss the future activities of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Now that the liquor traffic has once again been put in the hands of the mob, just where it stands, the efforts of the traffic will be centered along two lines: (1) to elect a Congress that will repeal or modify the Federal enforcement act; (2) to elect judges, district attorneys, and other officials, who will attempt nullification by the passage of so-called liberal enforcement laws; and (3) to elect judges, district attorneys, and other officials, who will be charged with the administration and enforcement of law, who will connive at this law's violation."

"The issue henceforth is not that of prohibition, but of law and order, into which the prohibition issue has been merged, and the American people inclined to see that prohibition has a fair chance. When it has a fair test, the results will satisfy the public and dissipate all opposition except that based either upon greed or appetite."

League to Remain "On Job"

In conclusion, Mr. Anderson said: "The Anti-Saloon League will do exactly the same with reference to enforcement that it has done with reference to enactment. It will afford the expert leadership and the basis of union through which moral citizenship can effectively support conscientious public officials, and through which this

same citizenship can focus mobilized, militant moral sentiment upon such officials as do not wish to enforce the law until they yield to public sentiment or are replaced by those who take an oath of office seriously. The Anti-Saloon League will remain on the job just as long as the unlawful activities of the liquor traffic make it necessary."

Federal officials here professed to have expected just such a decision. While no official notice of the reported action had been received yesterday, those designated to enforce the war-time prohibition law and those assigned to prosecute the numerous cases of violations pending continued their routine work of either making arrests or preparing arguments.

Ben A. Matthews, Assistant United States Attorney, who will prosecute the 300 cases of alleged violation that have been turned over to the Federal District Attorney, was unable to say yesterday afternoon what they would be brought before the Federal Court. However, he intimated that quick action is to be expected.

Porter to Continue Activities

Colonel Daniel E. Porter, supervising internal revenue agent of the New York district, said that the 100 or more agents under his direction would continue making arrests much the same as ever, and that as far as he knew no action would be made to the staff. The revenue agents, in their work of enforcing war-time prohibition, will be assisted by the Police Department. Thus far the agents have been making between fifteen and twenty arrests each day, an average they have claimed for more than a month.

No changes in the personnel of the agents is probable until January 16, when the national prohibition law goes into effect. Mr. Porter said yesterday that the new supervisor of the Federal prohibition agents who will enforce the national prohibition law in this district has been selected. He is D. J. Chapin, chief of the revenue agents at Pittsburgh. He will have charge of Long Island, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York.

Grey on Absence Leave To Meet Lloyd George

British Ambassador Going Home to Confer With Government, Says Premier

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Premier Lloyd George announced at this afternoon's session of the House of Commons that Viscount Grey was returning to England to confer with the government on "several important questions." A formal leave of absence from Washington had been granted, the Premier explained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A successor to Viscount Grey as British Ambassador here probably will not be selected until Viscount Grey returns to England in January and confers with his government. Lord Grey may decide to retain the post himself, it was indicated. It is expected that the ratification of the Versailles treaty brightens and he can carry out his original plans for the reestablishment of the relations of America and Great Britain on a new basis.

The illness of President Wilson and the deadlock in the Senate brought about a situation where it was apparent Viscount Grey could not discharge his duties. His own satisfaction, hence his determination to return to England, for the present at least.

The name of Sir Robert Borden was considered as a successor to Lord Grey. It is expected that the President of the Canadian Premier in Paris in connection with the peace conference. It was understood then that he desired to return to his post in Canada. He has been in the habit of making visits to this country every year for the benefit of his health, however, and it was suggested that climatic reasons might induce him in considering a tender of the post at Washington.

Premier Says Home Rule Bill Isn't Ready

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons today that no Irish bill would be introduced at this session of Parliament. He promised a statement on Monday next giving an outline of the measure.

Replying to a question of William Wedgwood Benn, Liberal, as to whether the government intended to continue military repression of Ireland until next year, the Premier said cheers said it was the intention of the government to maintain law and order.

A motion by T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, to adjourn the House in order to discuss the wholesale arrests in Ireland, the deportation of prisoners without trial, including Sinn Féin members of the House of Commons, and the increased disorders created thereby, failed, owing to lack of support.

KILBRITTAIN, Ireland, Dec. 15.—A constable named Bolger was shot and killed in front of the police barracks here yesterday. No arrests were made.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The police today raided the offices of "The Freeman's Journal" and seized the plant and suppressed the paper. This action was taken in consequence of an article appearing in the paper which was adjudged contrary to police discipline.

Consul in Vienna Halts

Reports of American Loans

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The repeated publications in the Vienna newspapers of stories of impending American loans, both public and private, and of contemplated investments of American capital in all kinds of enterprises, had such an effect politically and financially that Alfred Halseid, the American Commissioner in Vienna, has issued a statement in which he declares the falsity of the stories and demanding that publication of such items cease.

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Germany Waives War Guilt Issue

Note States Assent to the Peace Treaty Does Not Involve Extradition

PARIS, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The German note in reply to the Entente, delivered to Paul Dautast, secretary of the peace conference, today, says:

"The German government desires to dissipate the misunderstanding that owing to the momentary absence of American delegates from the commission provided for by the peace treaty, Germany claimed modifications and dispositions of the treaty concerning the extradition of persons charged with culpability in acts contrary to military law or the repatriation of prisoners. The German government, previous to receiving the Allied note, had already explained the reasons why it would appear necessary to modify the conditions for the execution of those clauses, but the German government never made its assent for the putting into force of the peace treaty conditional upon a previous solution of that question."

"The German government maintains its opinion that the best means to reach a solution of the Scapa Flow incident would have been to submit the dispute to international arbitration at The Hague. Such a proposal would not have delayed putting the treaty into force or the signing of the protocol thus modified."

"Desirous, however, of doing its utmost for the early reestablishment of peace, the German government declares itself ready to make reparations for the damages caused to the Allied and associated governments by the destruction of the ships."

"But the German government is unable to effect such reparations in the manner demanded by the protocol of November 1, because the execution of the demands formulated in that protocol would compromise irretrievably Germany's economic life and also render impossible the execution of the demands formulated in that protocol."

"The German government will formulate, through experts, positive detailed propositions showing a mode of reparation, which, although adding a new and heavy burden on Germany's present situation, are not altogether incompatible with its vital interests."

Treaty With Germany Threatened by Tyrol

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The Tyrol Diet on Friday unanimously adopted a note asking the Entente for specific assurances that the province will be provisioned and supplied with raw materials and stating that, if this assurance is not forthcoming, it will not ratify the treaty and provisioning treaty with Germany will be effected immediately.

In the course of the debate in the Diet, the declaration was made that while the present act contemplated only an economic union with Germany, it was useless to try to hide the fact that a political union was the eventual object. All the speakers emphasized the statement that the province had been driven to this step through sheer necessity and economic pressure.

Reports received from Salzburg say that the provincial Diet there contemplates similar action when it reassembles, and that the movement also is making itself felt in Carinthia.

Attempt to Assassinate Egypt's Premier Fails

CAIRO, Dec. 15.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to assassinate the Premier. The attack was made while he was driving to the ministry. His assailant, a student, was arrested.

The attack occurred outside the Italian Club, opposite General Headquarters. The assailant first threw a bomb and then fired a revolver. Three revolvers were found in his possession. Yussuf Wahba Pasha, the Premier, formed a Cabinet in November after the existing Cabinet had resigned because of dissatisfaction over the appointment of the commission headed by Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies, which recently arrived in Egypt.

It is declared the Egyptian Radicals regarded the new Premier with disfavor because he had not taken a stand against Great Britain.

Wilson Treaty Stand Causes Party Discord

Continued from page 1

to do in the way of setting up a world concert against war to fill the gap intended to be filled by the league."

Incidentally, the foes of the treaty and of mandates were repeating today with great zest some comments alleged to have been made by Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, at a dinner at the home of Senator Hale, of Maine, last night. Mr. Hoover is quoted as having said that the Allies had carefully taken for themselves the copper mines of Syria, the cotton plantations of Mesopotamia and the oil fields of the Black Sea region, but wished us to accept the comparatively desolate Armenia as a mandatory.

"Poorhouse of World"

"They are giving us the poorhouse of the world," he is quoted as having said, surrounded by three solvent banks."

Mr. Hoover's apparent opposition to a mandatory in Armenia came as a surprise to the irreconcilable element. The President's statement left the mild reservationist group standing firm.

"Whenever a compromise proposal is to be made," said Senator Edge, of New Jersey, one of the nine who voted against all amendments to the treaty, "we will have to be assured that it has the approval of the President. Otherwise it would be obviously futile. His approval to any compromise is the prime requisite."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, one of the staunch party men in the Senate, although he voted against ratification of the treaty with reservations and without them, said:

"I believe that the President made a mistake in making his statement."

Ridiculous, Says Spencer
"The President's statement is ridiculous," said Senator Spencer, of Missouri. "He cannot put the responsibility for the failure to ratify the treaty on the Republicans. It is absolutely in his hands. From the experience of one hundred years in this body there is no other way for this treaty to be revised than by his withdrawing it and resubmitting it. In addition, we must know how far he is willing to go in accepting reservations. The treaty will not be ratified unless the reservations are strong enough to protect American interests."

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, who stuck by the President right through in the battle over the treaty ending November 19, declared today that "reasonable men" of both parties would get together and agree on a compromise set of reservations which would protect American interests and at the same time satisfy the real friends of the treaty."

"Are you sure that the President will accept such a compromise after it has been reached?" he was asked.

"I think I can accept any compromise on which sixty-four Senators—the number necessary to ratify—agree," replied Mr. McKellar.

Vice-President Marshall declined comment on the President's statement, saying he had not read it.

"I am reading only newspapers which are forty-eight hours old now," he smiled, "then I find out what is denied."

Walsh for Compromise
"The President's statement does not close the door," said Senator Walsh, Democrat of Montana. "Both sides in the Senate can still get together and agree upon a compromise that will secure ratification. I believe the President made the statement for political reasons; he wanted to let the country know that the initiative rests with the Senate."

Senator Walsh said that he did not agree with Senator Underwood that responsibility for ratification rests solely with the Republicans. "It is a joint responsibility," he said, "and both sides must bear it."

Calling attention to his resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on conciliation, introduced on the night of November 19, just before the vote came on the ratification of the peace treaty, Senator Pomerene said:

"That represented my views then and it represents them now. Eighty Senators voted in favor of ratifying the treaty in one form or another. In my humble judgment, the public has a right to expect these eighty Senators to make concessions, one to the other, which will lead to the adoption of a resolution of ratification which required two-thirds majority."

Knox Not Surprised

Senator Knox was not amazed at the White House reiteration of objection to any possible compromise on the treaty.

"When I introduced on Saturday my resolution to ratify the treaty so far as concerns the establishment of a status of peace between the United States and Germany," he said, "I did it because there has been so much of this protesting and pleading demand for peace. I wished to see how strong it would prove."

"Of course, the one great thing the Senate could do to stabilize conditions and accomplish all the benefits we are told would flow from the restoration of a technical condition of peace would be to pass that resolution."

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Thieves Rob Safe While Presses Roar; Get \$5,000

Robbers Make Rich Haul at Mailing Rooms of Hearst Publication

Thieves broke into the publishing plant of William Randolph Hearst, at William and Duane streets, it was learned yesterday, and robbed a safe of from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The safe was in the mailing office of "The Evening Journal," which is usually closed on Saturdays. The robbery is believed to have taken place Sunday night under the protection of the noise of the roaring presses turning out late editions of "The New York American."

Oscar Rasmussen, caretaker of the summer home of G. S. Floyd-Jones, at Massapequa, L. I., surprised three burglars in the act of rifling his employer's house Sunday night. A revolver and shotgun battle ensued, during which Rasmussen says he heard cries of pain. The thieves made their escape in the thick underbrush surrounding the estate. Silverware and clothing valued at several thousand dollars were found packed up in the house, ready to be removed. Mr. Floyd-Jones is secretary of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of 49 Wall Street, Manhattan.

Sickness, Not Poison, Kills 7 Police Dogs

Seven of the twelve police dogs at the 12th District detective headquarters in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, were found dead yesterday and the others were exceedingly sick dogs. It was thought at first that poisoners had been at work. No traces of poison were found, however, by veterinarians of the Health Department, who examined the stomachs of five of the dogs.

Acting Captain John Sullivan who is in charge of the district, believes a canine malady resembling pneumonia caused the deaths. The dogs were found dead yesterday and the others were exceedingly sick dogs. It was thought at first that poisoners had been at work. No traces of poison were found, however, by veterinarians of the Health Department, who examined the stomachs of five of the dogs.

The dogs, which are valued at \$2,000 each, have been in charge of Patrolman for the last six years, and all have been trained by him for two years or more. Every night the dogs were taken to different parts of the Flatbush section in teams of four, each team under charge of a policeman. The dogs would search for suspicious characters. If they found anyone prowling about they would knock him to the ground and hold him until the patrolman arrived.

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Anglo-French Agreement on Turks Reached

Lloyd George Expected to Visit Paris Soon to Complete Details of Policy in Regard to Near East

Russia Also Discussed

Allies in Full Accord on All Subjects, Commons Is Assured by Premier

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The "Echo de Paris" says today that Premier Lloyd George probably will come to Paris before the end of the year for another consultation with Premier Clemenceau on questions carried over from the Allied conference which closed in London Saturday.

The "Petit Parisien" declares it may be definitely stated that all divergencies of opinion between France and Great Britain on peace settlement questions were adjusted at the London conference and that an agreement was concluded on the remaining Constantinople, Syria and Asia Minor.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, outlined the subjects discussed at his conference last week with Premier Clemenceau and other representatives of the Allies. He said the conferences would be resumed at an early date, or one convenient to the attendance of the Premiers of France, Italy and Great Britain and representatives of the United States.

Future sittings of the peace conference were discussed, the Premier said, as were ratification of treaties already concluded and the execution of their clauses.

The conference discussed the conclusion of peace with Turkey and Hungary, the Adriatic question and the Russian situation. The Allies were in complete agreement on all subjects, the Premier said.

The Premier, explaining the refusal of James O'Grady, British representative at Copenhagen, to receive peace proposals from M. Litvinoff, the Russian soviet representative, said that if the Bolsheviks wanted peace they must make peace with the people with whom they are warring—General Denikine, Admiral Kolchak and others.

French Loan Authorized
Mr. Lloyd George said the economic and financial situation was examined in detail, and in order to remedy the fall in exchange, which was prejudicial to the two nations, Great Britain had agreed to permit the issue of a French loan in England, he said.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons that as far as could be foreseen the highest point in the national debt would be reached in the course of a month or six weeks. He said he hoped there would be to effect a gradual reduction of the gross British debt.

Rail Strike Rumor False
British Labor Leader Declares New Wage Scale Is Offered

LONDON, Dec. 15.—J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announced today the government had made a new wage standardization offer to the railwaymen. He said he was unable to pledge acceptance of the proposition, but declared he believed it contained a germ which would result in the settlement of the wage question. The offer is to be discussed with the government on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas refuted rumors that there would be a suddenly called railway strike before Christmas.